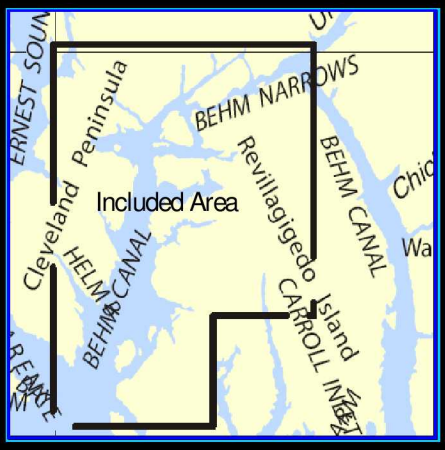
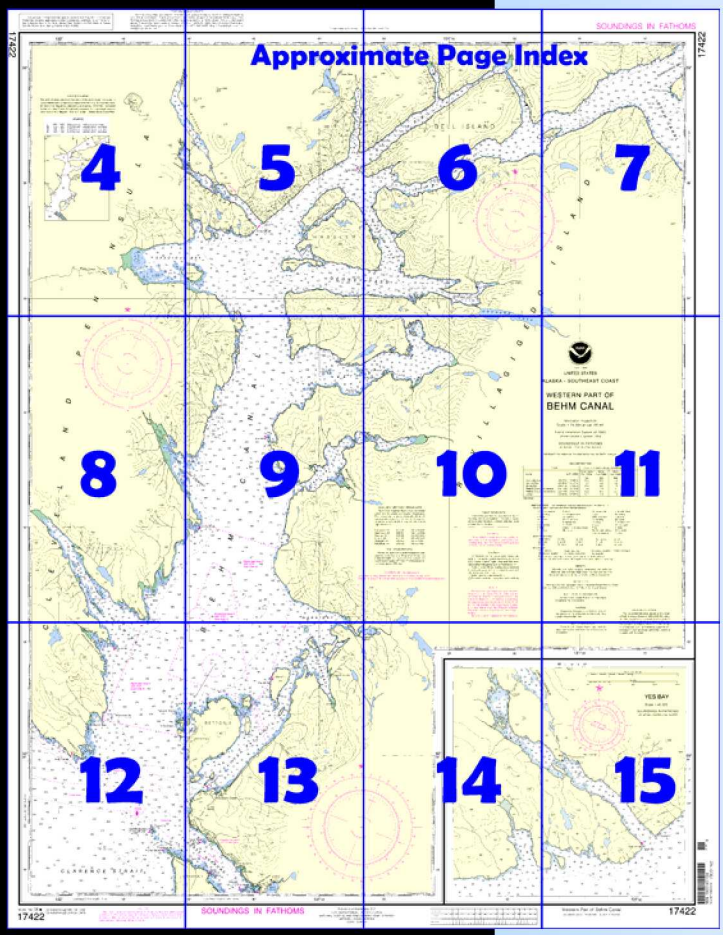
BookletChart™

Behm Canal – Western Part

(NOAA Chart 17422)





A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

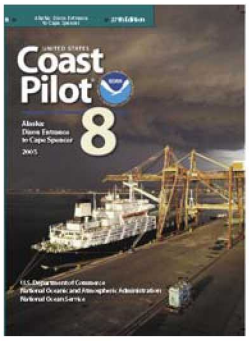
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 4 excerpts]

(343) **Anchor Pass** is a narrow strait about 6 miles W of the entrance to Burroughs Bay, which separates the NE end of Bell Island from the mainland. Protected anchorage can be found about 0.4 mile inside the S entrance in 30 to 32 fathoms (55 to 58 m) of water, mud bottom. A privately maintained mooring buoy is on the E side of the pass about 0.8 mile NNW of **Point Lees**, the E point at the entrance to Anchor Pass.

(345) **Behm Narrows** separates **Bell Island** from Revillagigedo Island. The shores of the narrows are generally steep and heavily wooded. **Snipe Point Light** (55°55'32"N., 131°36'54"W.), 18 feet (5.5 m) above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the SW end of Bell Island; it marks the W entrance to Behm Narrows and the S entrance to Bell Arm.

(346) **Bell Island Hot Springs** is a private seasonal fishing and health resort at the head of the cove at the SW end of Bell Island about 1.5 miles E of Snipe Point Light.

(347) **Bell Arm**, which separates the NW shore of Bell Island from the mainland, extends NE from Behm Canal and at its head is joined by Anchor Pass; it has good anchorage in the expansion at its head in 16 fathoms (29.0 m), soft bottom. Snipe Point Light on **Snipe Point**, marks the S entrance to Bell Arm. **Short Bay** and **Bailey Bay** are two small, narrow bays entering the NW side of Bell Arm.

(348) **Hassler Pass** and **Gedney Pass**, on the E side of Behm Canal and S of Snipe Point Light, separate Hassler Island from Revillagigedo Island; the passes are broad and clear. At the head of Gedney Pass is **Shrimp Bay**, and at the head of the latter in **Klu Bay** is a good anchorage in 16 fathoms (29.0 m), soft bottom, suitable for vessels of moderate size.

(349) **Dress Point** is a broad point on the E side of the S entrance to Hassler Pass.

(350) **Blind Pass**, between **Black Island** and the NW side of **Hassler Island**, is useless except as a small-craft anchorage in the basin at the SW end of the pass.

(351) **Convenient Cove**, in the SW end of Hassler Island between it and Gedney Island, is too deep for anchorage.

(352) **Yes Bay** enters Behm Canal from the NW between **Bluff Point** and **Syble Point**. **Bluff Point Light** (55°53'03"N., 131°44'46"W.), 12 feet (3.7 m) above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on Bluff Point on the SW side of the entrance to the bay. The entrance is free from dangers.

(356) **Spacious Bay**, WSW of Bluff Point Light, is a broad bay in the W shore of Behm Canal about 22 miles above **Caamano Point** (55°30.0'N., 131°58.2'W.). **Square Island** is in the entrance near the S shore; the channel S of the island is not recommended.

(357) **Snail Point**, on the W side of Behm Canal about 3.8 miles S of Bluff Point Light, is readily identified by the distinct knoll, about 0.5 mile S of the point.

(358) **Neets Bay** indents the E shore of Behm Canal about 19 miles above Caamano Point. The bottom in Neets Bay is very irregular and there are several dangers, one of which is a submerged rock with ¼ fathom (0.5 m) over it, 300 yards (274 m) SW from the W end of **Bug Island**, which is in the middle of the entrance to the bay. Enter Neets Bay either N or S of Bug Island but S of **Clam Island**, which is about 1.4 miles E of Bug Island.

(359) **Bushy Point**, a prominent projection on the E side of Behm Canal about 2 miles S of Neets Bay, is readily recognized from N and S by a series of dome-shaped hills immediately inshore from the point. **Bushy Point Light** (55°43'52"N., 131°43'56"W.), 18 feet (5.5 m) above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the W side of the point.

(360) **Bushy Point Cove**, a small bay inside of Bushy Point, is too deep for anchorage except for small craft that anchor close to the beach at the head of the bay.

(361) **Heckman Point**, on the W shore of Behm Canal opposite Bushy Point, is prominent and readily identified by some reddish brown rocks.

(363) **Marguerite Bay**, the bight on the S shore of Traitors Cove about 2 miles above the entrance, affords the only anchorage in the cove.

(364) **Port Stewart** is an indentation in the W side of Behm Canal, 12.5 miles N of Caamano Point. Its S entrance is marked by a light just S of **Point Francis**, a prominent wooded point.

(369) **Helm Bay** indents the W shore of Behm Canal about 5.5 miles above Caamano Point. The N entrance point is marked by **Trunk Island**, off **Helm Point**, a small, prominent, slightly wooded island. The S entrance point is marked by **Helm Bay Light** (55°34'50"N., 131°55'43"W.), 14 feet (4.3 m) above the water, shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the outermost islet on the SW side of the entrance.

(370) Behind **Forss Island**, on the W shore, 3.3 miles in from the light, is a small cove at the head of which is a privately maintained float with depths of 20 feet (6.1 m) reported alongside in 1976.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Feb. 11/06
Corrected through LNM Jan. 24/06

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.256" southward and 6.062" westward to agree with this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:79,334 at Lat. 55°44'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina, AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Duke I, AK	KZZ-92	162.450 MHz
Wrangell, AK	WXJ-83	162.40 MHz
Ketchikan, AK	WXJ-26	162.55 MHz

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks, and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS

(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
Obstn obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Heights referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Burroughs Bay	(56°02'N / 131°06'W)	15.8	15.0	1.6	-4.5
Yes, Yes Bay	(55°55'N / 131°47'W)	15.7	14.8	1.5	-4.5
Shrimp Bay	(55°51'N / 131°28'W)	15.9	15.0	1.5	-4.5
Traitors Cove (lower section)	(55°43'N / 131°40'W)	15.8	14.9	1.4	-4.5
Traitors Cove (inside narrows)	(55°44'N / 131°37'W)	12.9	12.0	0.7	-3.5
Loring	(55°36'N / 131°38'W)	15.7	14.9	1.5	-4.5

(Dec 2005)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

17422

132° 55' 50' 45'

56°

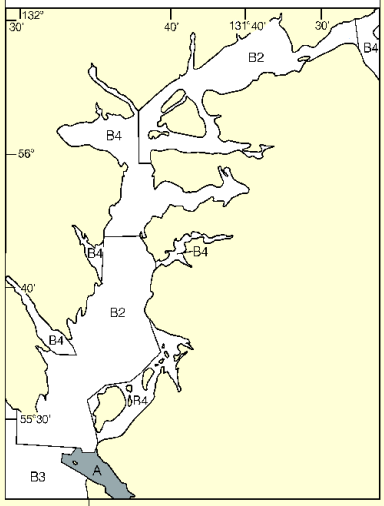
55'

50'

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE			
A	1990 - 2000	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B2	1970 - 1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940 - 1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900 - 1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



LAKE McDONALD

YES BAY

SPACIOUS BAY

NASUTLIN

Walker Creek

Twin Rift

Bald Mt

Table Mt

Wasta Creek

Square I

Subm ruins

(See chart)

Bluff Pt

Fl 6s 12ft 6M

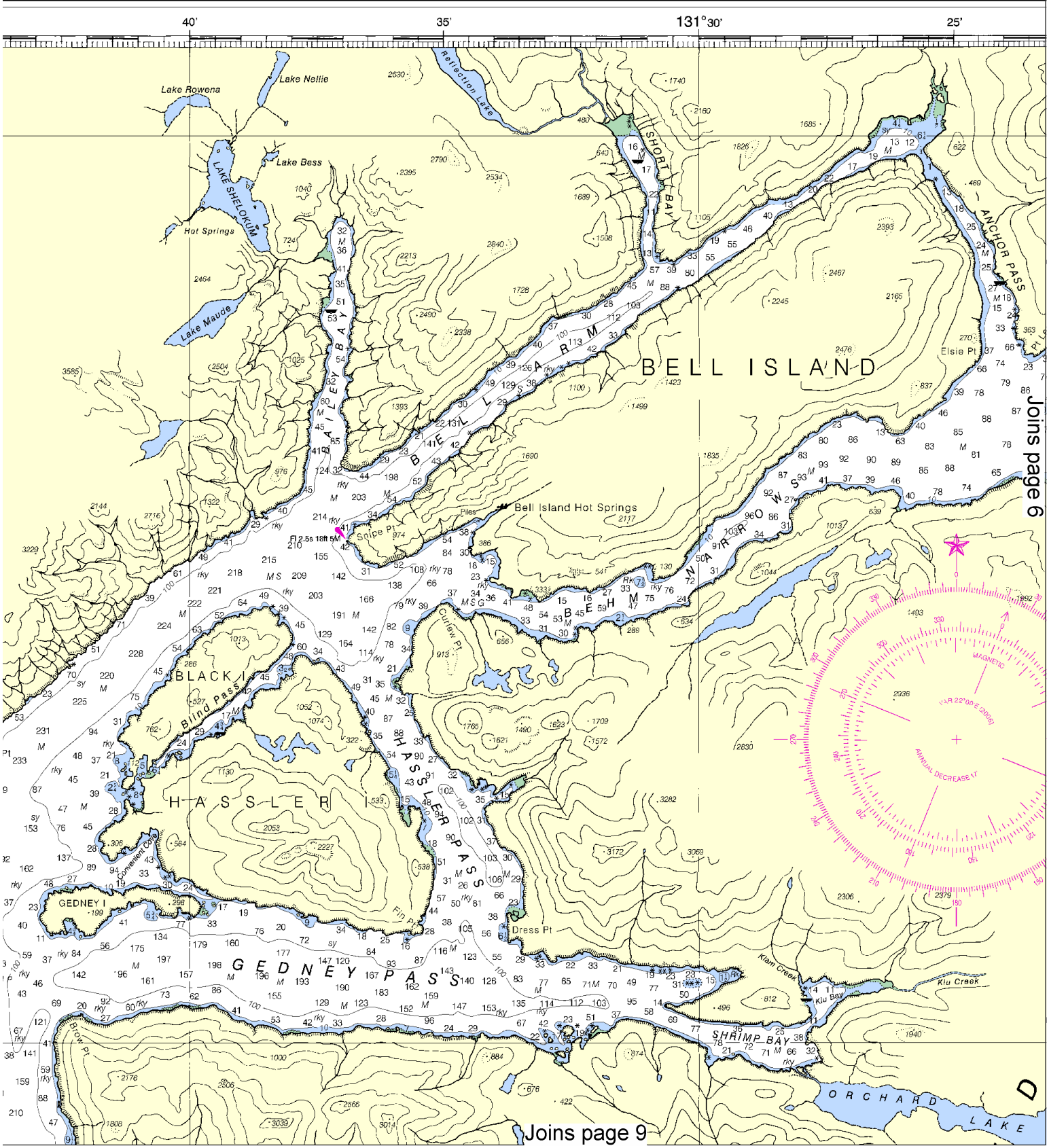
Sybie Pt

Joins page 8

4

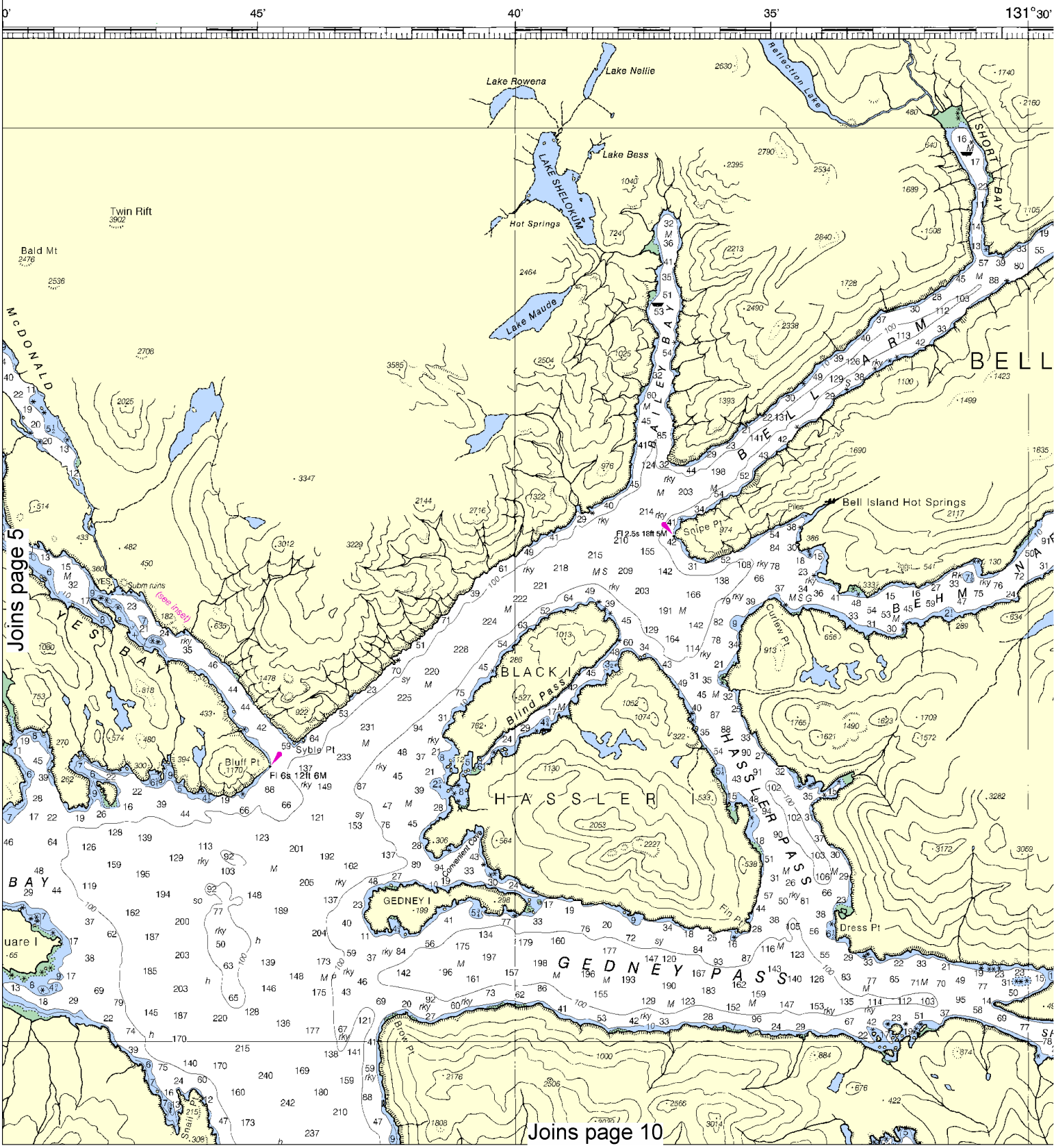
North

Formerly C&GS 8079, 1st Ed., 1933 C-1933-397 KAPP 2730



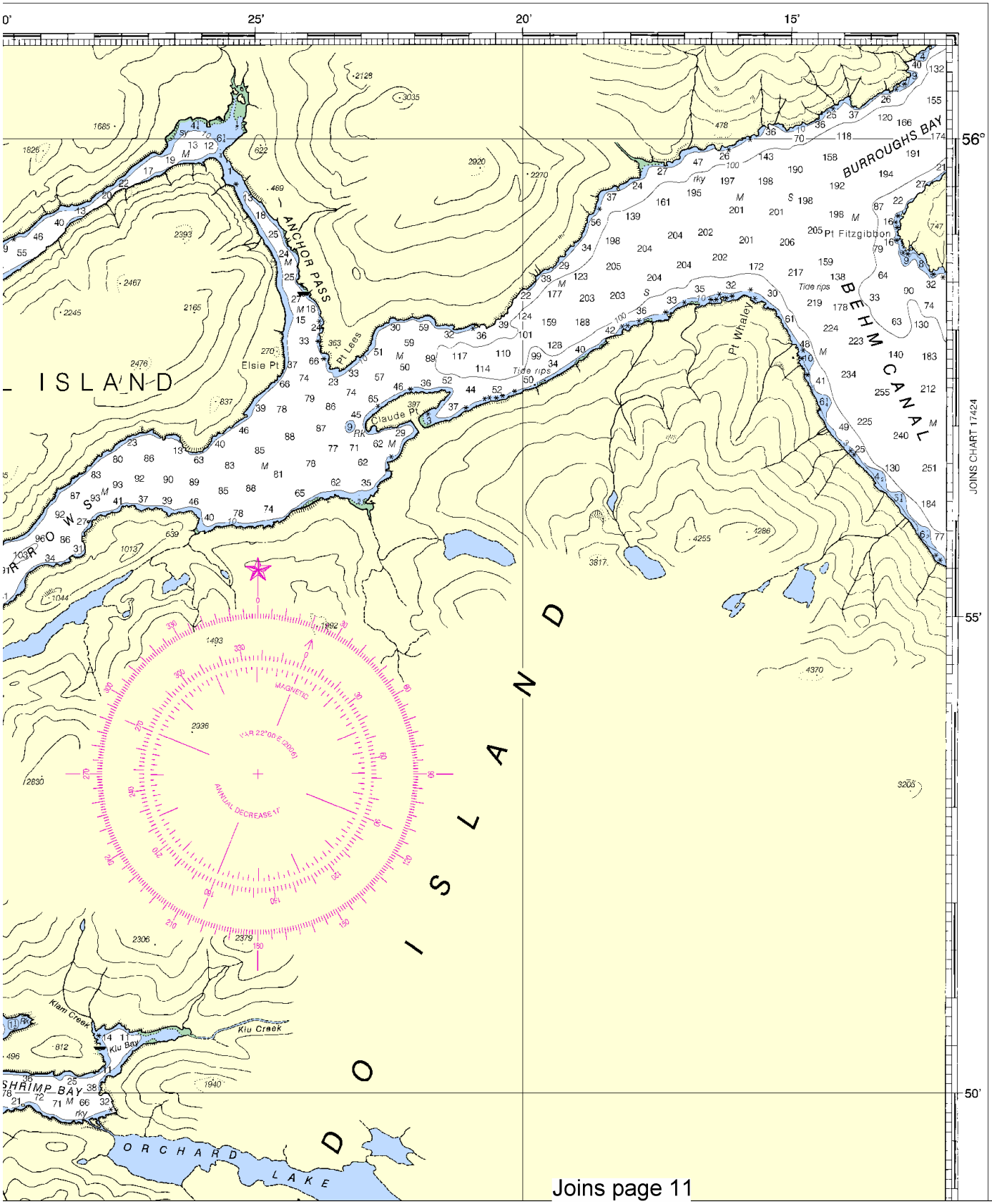
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:105779. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 8079, 1st Ed., 1933 C-1933-397 KAPP 2730



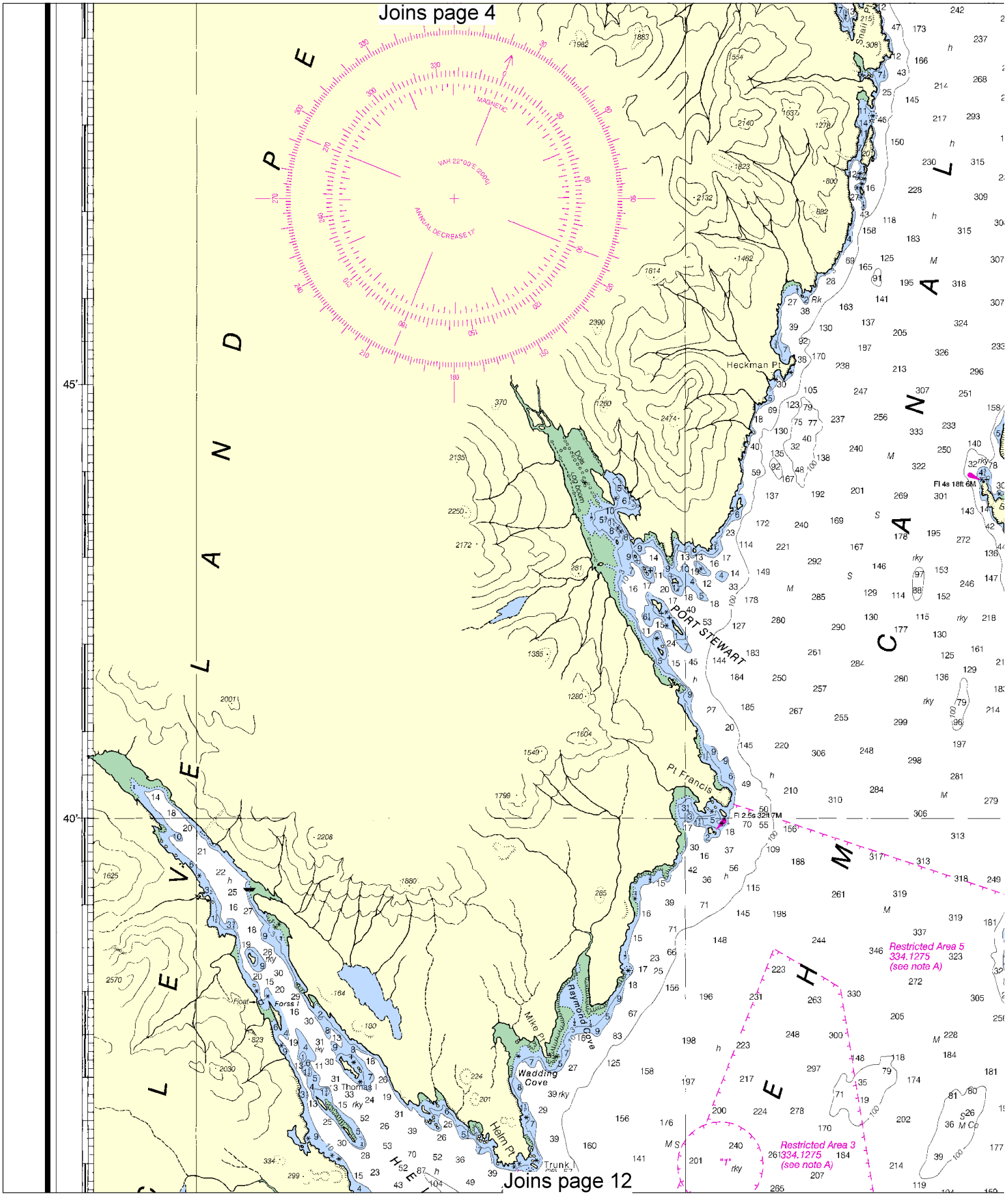
North

17422

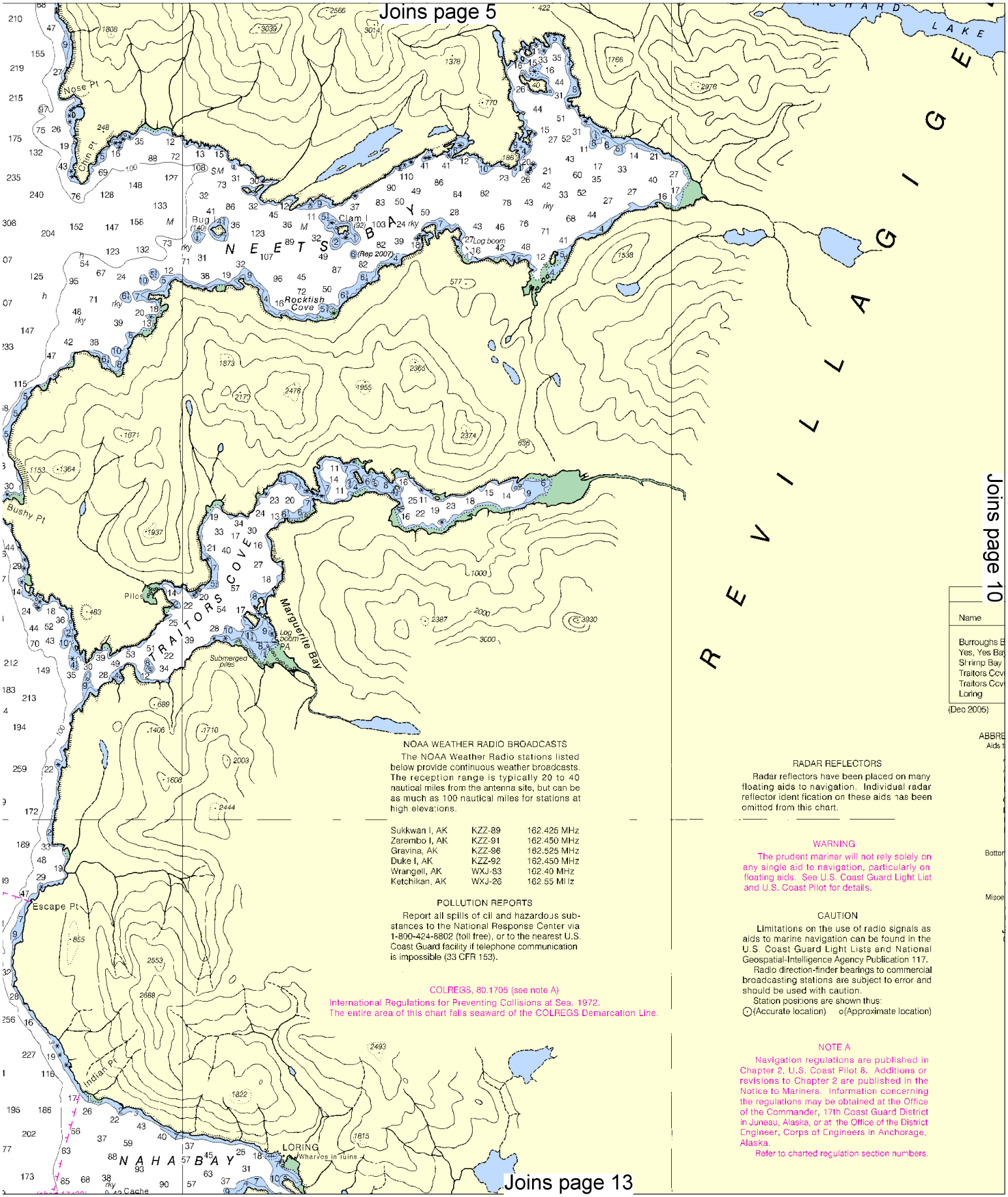


Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.


Joins page 4
Heckman Pt
PORT STEWART
Pt Francis
Fl 2.5s 32ft 7M
Fl 4s 18ft 6M
Restricted Area 5
334.1275
(see note A)
Restricted Area 3
334.1275
(see note A)
"1"
Wadding Cove
Raymond Cove
Mike Pt
Helm Pt
Trunk
Forss I
Thomas I
Joins page 12
45'
40'
NORTH CHANNEL
VANCOUVER ISLAND
MAGNETIC
VAR 22°00'E (2006)
ANNUAL DECREASE 1'

North



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POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
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The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

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Station positions are shown thus:
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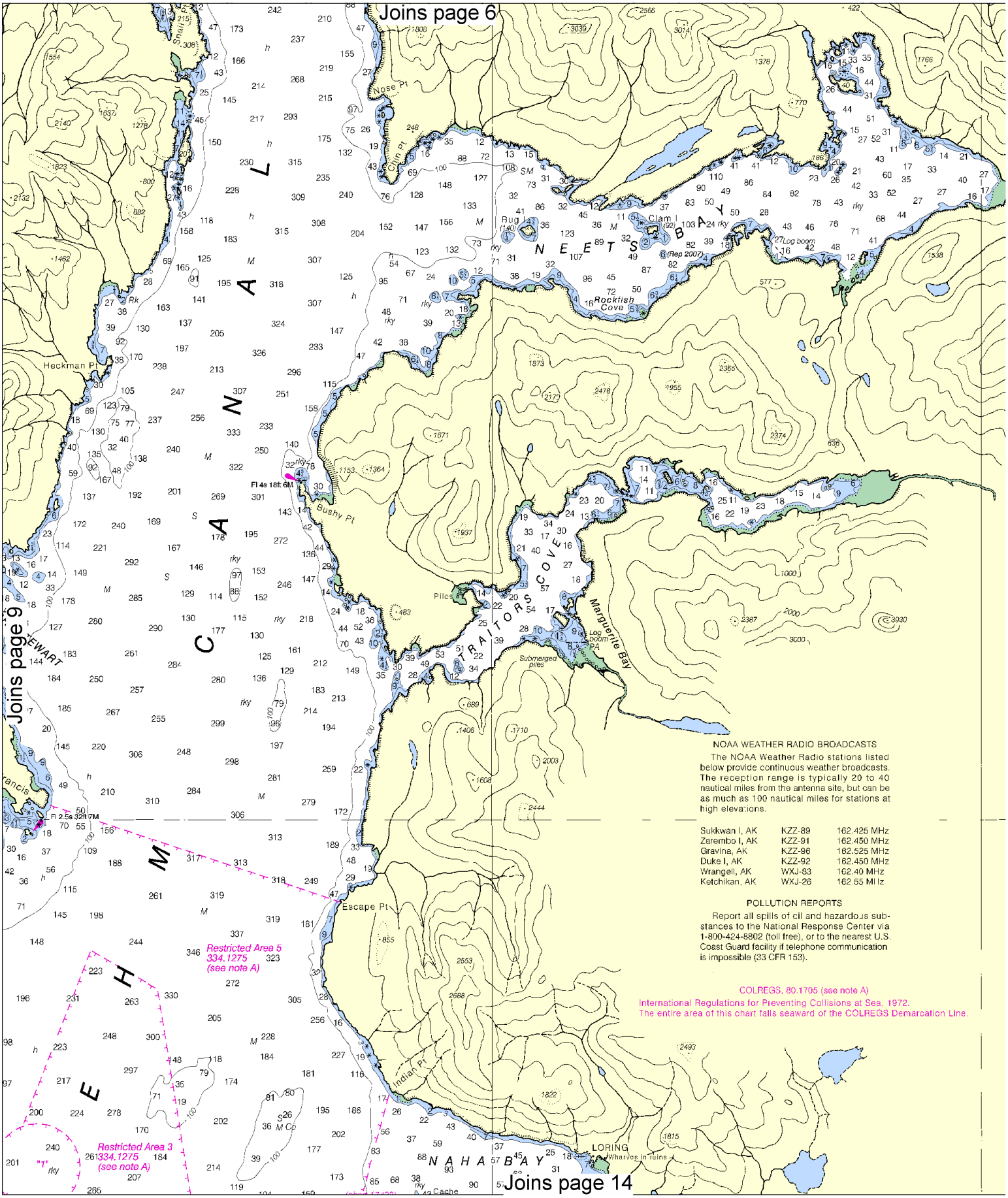
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Joins page 10

Name

Burroughs B
Yes, Yes Bay
Shrimp Bay
Traitors Cove
Traitors Cove
Loring

(Dec 2005)



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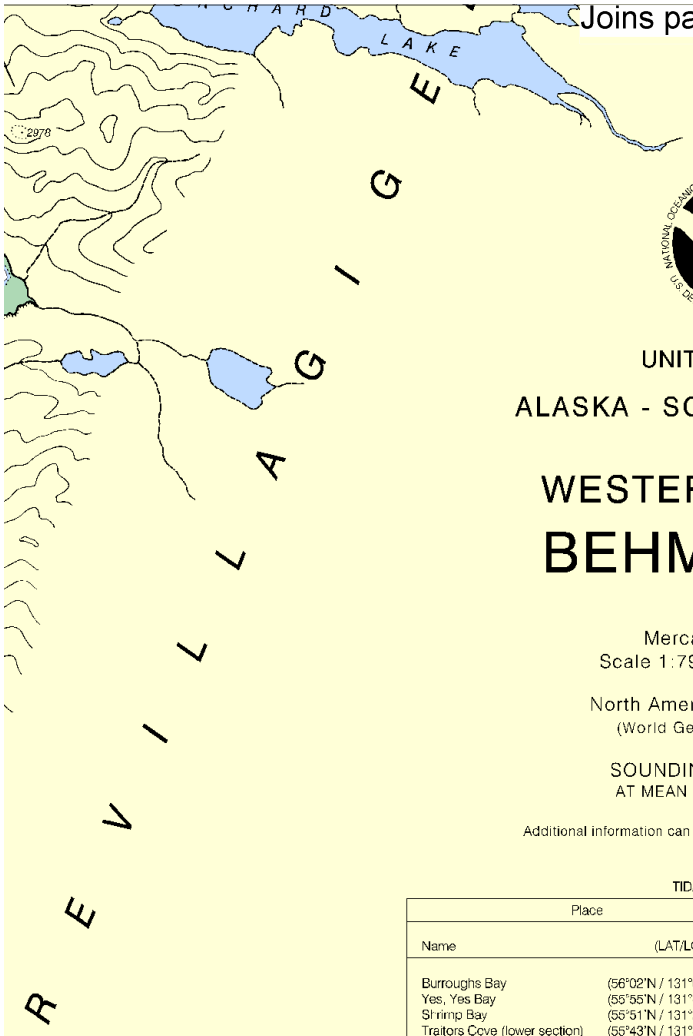
North

Joins page 7



NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

WESTERN PART OF
BEHM CANAL

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:79,334 at Lat. 55°44'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

45'

40'

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place		Heights referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
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(Dec 2005)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		H Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HEIGHTS

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AUTHORITIES

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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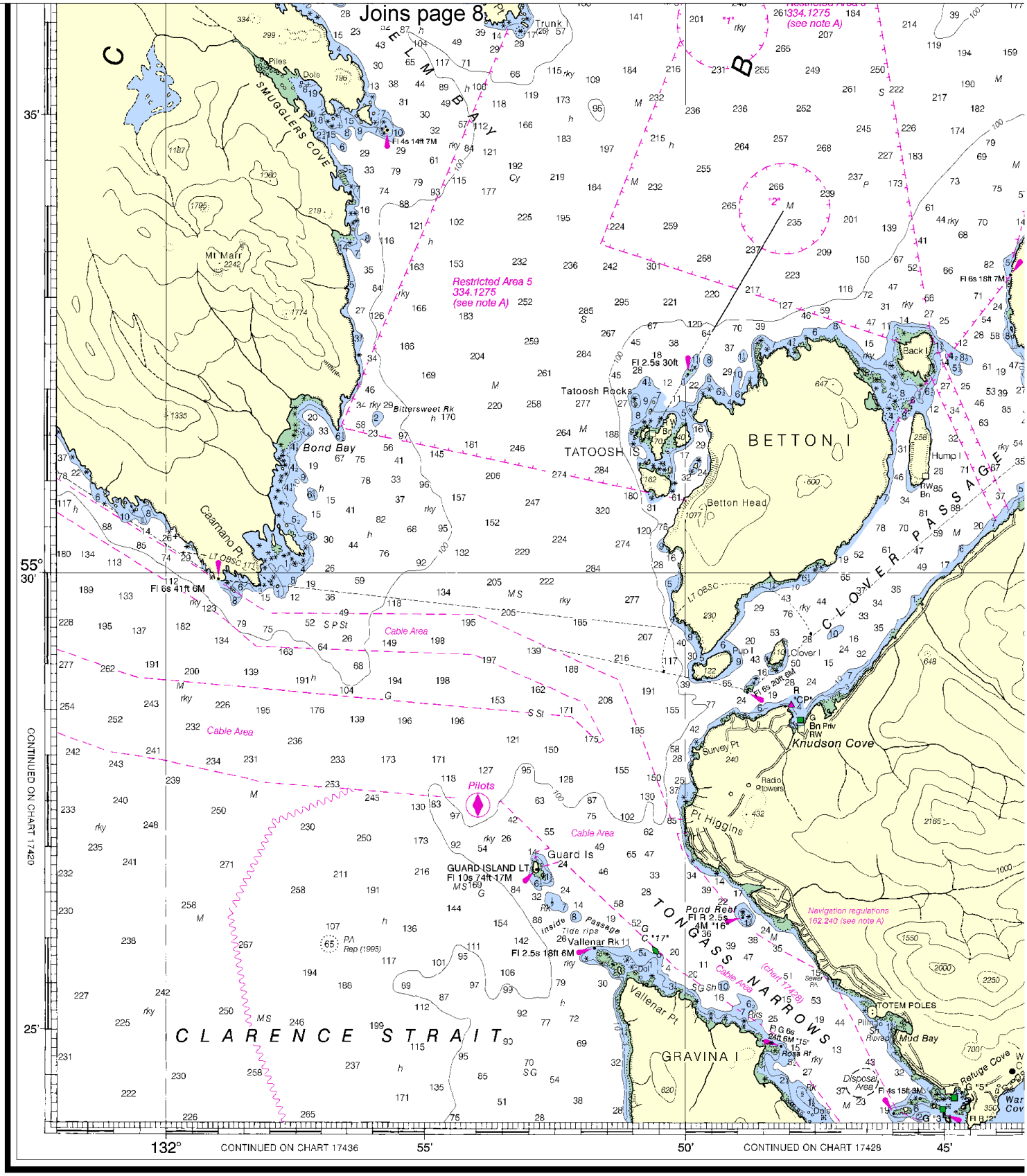
AIDS TO NAVIG

Joins page 15



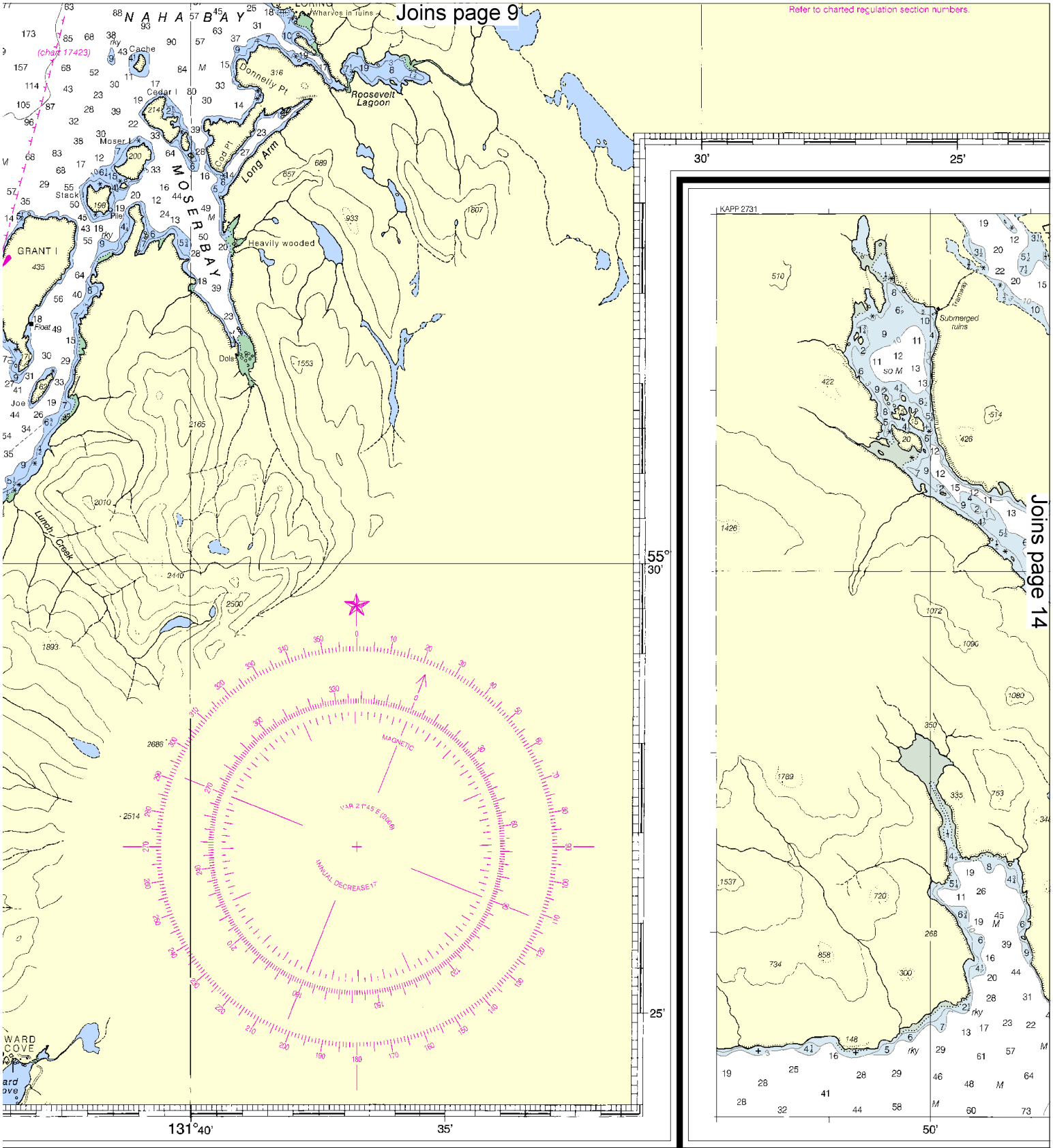
9th Ed., Feb./06 ■ Corrected through NM Feb. 11/06
Corrected through LNM Jan. 24/06

17422

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FA

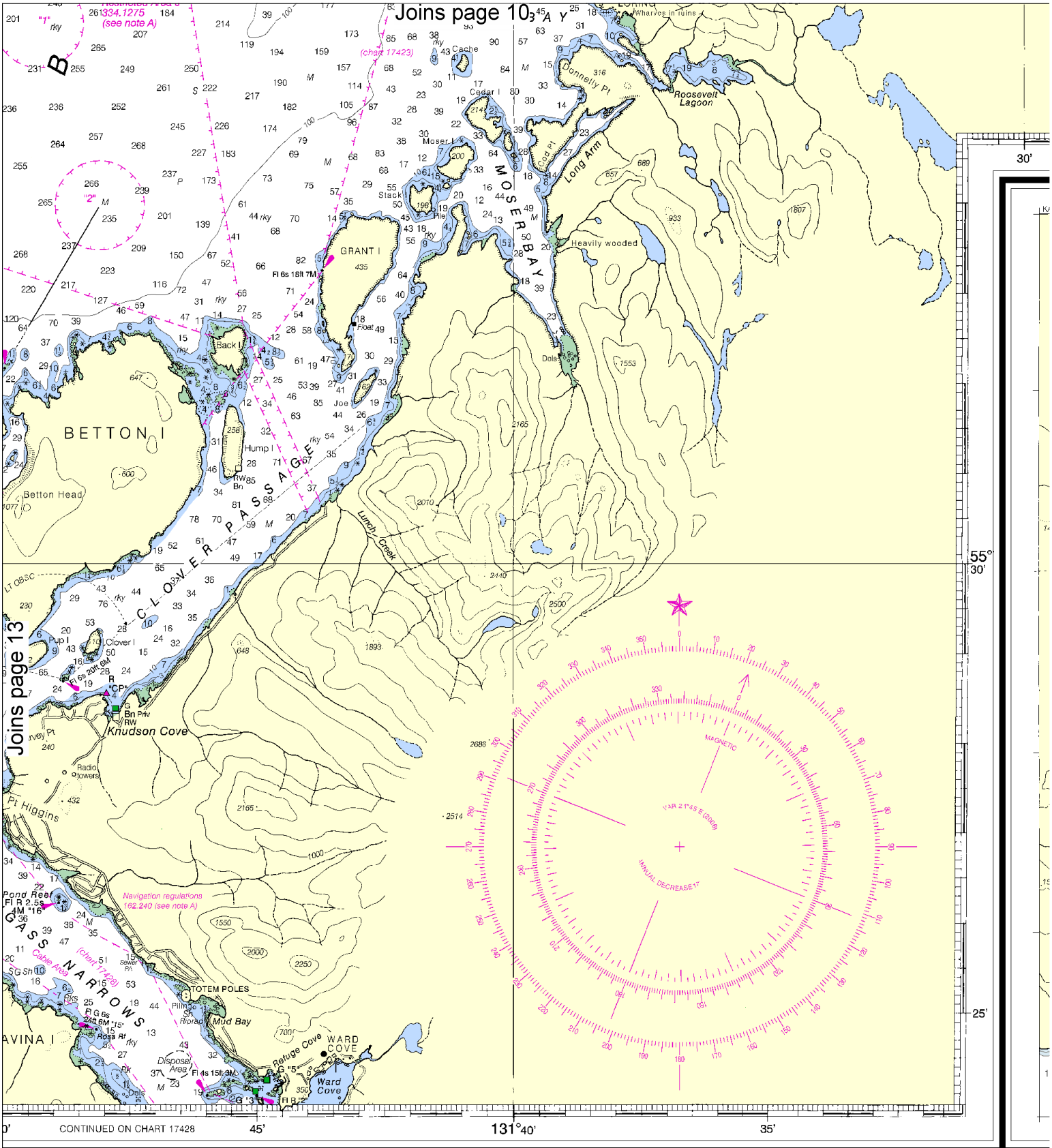
North



ATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
FEET	6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102
METERS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31


Joins page 10
Joins page 13
CONTINUED ON CHART 17428
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY
FATHOMS
FEET
METERS
14
North

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Joins page 11

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.256' southward and 6.062" westward to agree with this chart.

35'

25' 131°20' 15'

KAPP 2731

48' 45" 30" 15" 47'

55° 55'

54'

50' 131°45'

YES BAY

Scale 1:40,000

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Nautical Miles

Yards

LAKE McDONALD

Submerged ruins

Rapids

Heavily wooded

YES

Submerged ruins

Syble Pt

Bluff Pt

Fl 6s 12ft 6M

MAGNETIC

VAR 22°00'E (2006)
ANNUAL DECREASE 17'

866.5 X 561.1 mm

Western Part of Behm Canal
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:79,334

17422

ED.NO. 9

NSN 7642014011394 NGA REFERENCE NO. 17BCO17422

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

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Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.